Date: Fri, 30 Apr 93 01:34:18 PDT
From: Ham-Policy Mailing List and Newsgroup <ham-policy@ucsd.edu>
Errors-To: Ham-Policy-Errors@UCSD.Edu
Reply-To: Ham-Policy@UCSD.Edu
Precedence: Bulk
Subject: Ham-Policy Digest V93 #121
To: Ham-Policy

Ham-Policy Digest Fri, 30 Apr 93 Volume 93 : Issue 121

Today's Topics:

Send Replies or notes for publication to: <Ham-Policy@UCSD.Edu>
Send subscription requests to: <Ham-Policy-REQUEST@UCSD.Edu>
Problems you can't solve otherwise to brian@ucsd.edu.

Archives of past issues of the Ham-Policy Digest are available
(by FTP only) from UCSD.Edu in directory "mailarchives/ham-policy".

Date: Fri, 30 Apr 1993 06:58:14 GMT
From: pa.dec.com!nntpd2.cxo.dec.com!nuts2u.enet.dec.com!little@decwrl.dec.com
Subject: Cellular capable scanners...Buy'em While you can!
To: ham-policy@ucsd.edu

strnlght@netcom.com (David Sternlight) writes:

>Unless I'm misreading, the FCC rule has a loophole big enough to drive a
>truck through (o.k., a scanner whose lower end starts at 29MHz).

You are misreading. The rule says:

> 3. As defined within our rules, scanning receivers, or "scanners,"
> are radio receivers that can automatically switch between four
> or more frequencies anywhere within the 30-960 MHz band. In...

So if your radio can automatically switch between four channels within the
range of 30-960 MHz it's considered a scanner. The above wording certainly

doesn't state or imply that switching between frequencies outside the range in addition to 4 frequencies within the range excludes it from the definition of scanner.

Lobbying at its finest.

73,
Todd
N9MWB

Date: Thu, 29 Apr 1993 07:59:38 GMT
From: destroyer!cs.ubc.ca!unixg.ubc.ca!kakwa.ucs.ualberta.ca!alberta!adec23!ve6mgs!rec-radio-info@uunet.uu.net
Subject: Final FCC order on Scanner regulations (i.e. cellular coverage ban)
To: ham-policy@ucsd.edu

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47 CFR Parts 2 and 15

[ET Docket No. 93-1; FCC 93-201]

Radio Scanners That Receive Cellular Telephone Transmissions

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This Report and Order implements new regulations that deny equipment authorization to radio scanners capable of receiving transmissions in the Domestic Public Cellular Radio Telecommunications Service. This action is taken in response to the Telephone Disclosure and Dispute Resolution Act. The intended effect of this action is to help ensure the privacy of cellular telephone conversations.

EFFECTIVE DATE: April 26, 1993.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

David Wilson, Office of Engineering and Technology, (202) 653-8138.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This is a summary of the Commission's Report and Order in ET Docket No. 93-1, FCC 93-201, adopted April 19, 1993, and released April 22, 1993. The full text of this decision is available for inspection and copying during normal business hours in the FCC Dockets Branch (Room 230),

1919 M Street, NW., Washington, DC. The complete text of this decision also may be purchased from the Commission's duplicating contractor, International Transcription Services at (202) 857-3800 or 2100 M Street, NW., suite 140, Washington, DC 20037.

Paperwork Reduction

The paperwork burden estimated in the Notice of Proposed Rule Making has been adjusted to reflect changes that are being adopted in this Report and Order. The adjusted paperwork burden is pending OMB approval.

Summary of the Report and Order

1. By this action, the Commission amends 47 CFR parts 2 and 15 to prohibit the manufacture and importation of radio scanners capable of receiving frequencies allocated to the Domestic Public Cellular Radio Telecommunications Service. This action implements statutory requirements set forth in the Telephone Disclosure and Dispute Resolution Act (TDDRA), Public Law 102-556. The rules being adopted are intended to increase the privacy protection of cellular telephone users without unduly restricting legitimate uses of scanners.

2. The Domestic Public Cellular Radio Telecommunications Service ("Cellular Radio Service") provides telephone service to mobile customers. Cellular telephones use frequencies in the bands 824-849 MHz and 869-894 MHz to connect their users to other cellular system users and to the Public Switched Telephone Network.

3. As defined within our rules, scanning receivers, or "scanners," are radio receivers that can automatically switch between four or more frequencies anywhere within the 30-960 MHz band. In order to control their potential to cause harmful interference to authorized radio communications, the rules require that scanners receive an equipment authorization (certification) from the Commission prior to marketing.

4. On October 28, 1992, the President signed the TDDRA into law. Section 403 of the TDDRA amends section 302 of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 302(d)(1) and (2)) by requiring that by April 26, 1993 (180 days after enactment of the TDDRA), the Commission prescribe and make effective regulations denying equipment authorization for any scanning receiver that is capable of: (1) Receiving transmissions in the frequencies allocated to the domestic cellular radio service; (2) readily being altered by the user to receive transmissions in such frequencies; or, (3) being equipped with decoders that convert digital cellular transmissions to analog voice audio.

Further, section 302(d)(2), as amended by the TDDRA, provides

that, beginning one year after the effective date of the regulations adopted pursuant to paragraph (d)(1), no receiver having such capabilities shall be manufactured in the United States or imported for use in the United States.

5. In accordance with the TDDRA, we adopted a Notice of Proposed Rule Making (Notice) proposing to deny equipment authorization to scanning receivers that: (1) Tune frequencies used by cellular telephones; (2) can be readily altered by the user to tune such frequencies; or (3) can be equipped with decoders that convert digital cellular transmissions to analog voice audio. See Notice of Proposed Rule Making in ET Docket No. 93-1, 59 FR 06769, February 2, 1993. The Notice requested comment on a proposed definition of "readily altered by the user." The Notice also proposed to deny equipment authorization (notification) to frequency converters that tune, or can be readily altered by the user to tune, cellular telephone frequencies. To assist us in determining compliance with these requirements, we proposed to require applicants for certification of scanners, and for notification of frequency converters used with scanners, to include in their applications a statement stating that the device cannot be easily altered to enable a scanner to receive cellular transmissions.

6. Some 46 parties filed comments on the Notice and 6 parties filed reply comments. A large number of commenters, presumably most of them scanner enthusiasts, oppose adoption of any rules that would restrict the tuning capabilities of scanners. Manufacturers of scanners and cellular service providers in general support the Commission's proposed changes. However, several commenters ask for clarification or expansion of the rules.

7. In accordance with TDDRA, we are adopting new rules restricting scanners and associated frequency converters generally as proposed in the Notice. Based on the comments, we are adopting several minor changes to the rules as proposed.

8. The Final Regulatory Flexibility Analysis is contained in the text of the Notice.

9. The TDDRA requires that the rules adopted in this proceeding become effective on or before April 26, 1993. Accordingly, due to the limited time available to meet this requirement, we find good cause for the rules adopted herein to become effective upon publication in the Federal Register. See 5 U.S.C. 553(d).

10. Accordingly, It is ordered that under the authority contained in sections 4(i), 302 and 303 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, and the Telephone Disclosure and Dispute Resolution Act, 47 CFR parts 15 and 2 are amended as set forth below. These rules and regulations are effective upon publication in the Federal Register. It is further ordered that this proceeding is terminated.

11. For further information on this proceeding, contact David Wilson, Technical Standards Branch, Office of Engineering and

Technology, at 202-653-8138.

List of Subjects in 47 CFR Parts 2 and 15

Communications equipment, wiretapping and electronic surveillance

Parts 2 and 15 of title 47 of the Code of Federal Regulations are amended as follows:

PART 2-FREQUENCY ALLOCATIONS AND RADIO TREATY MATTERS; GENERAL RULES AND REGULATIONS

1. The authority citation for 47 CFR part 2 continues to read as follows:

Authority: Sec. 4, 302, 303 and 307 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, 47 U.S.C. 154, 154(i), 302, 303, 303(r) and 307.

2. 47 CFR 2.975 is amended by adding a new paragraph (a)(8) to read as follows:

.2.975 Application for notification

(a) * * *

(8) Applications for the notification of receivers contained in frequency converters designed or marketed for use with scanning receivers shall include a statement describing the methods used to comply with the design requirements of .15.121(a) of this chapter or the marketing requirements of .15.121(b) of this chapter.

* * * * *

3. 47 CFR 2.1033 is amended by adding a new paragraph (b)(12) to read as follows:

.2.1033 Application for certification.

* * * * *

(b) * * *

(12) Applications for the certification of scanning receivers shall include a statement describing the methods used to comply with the design requirements of .15.121(a) of this chapter or the marketing requirements of .15.121(b) of this chapter.

* * * * *

PART 15-RADIO FREQUENCY DEVICES

1. The authority citation for 47 CFR part 15 continues to read as follows:

Authority: Sec. 4, 302, 303, 307 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, 47 U.S.C. 154, 302, 303 and 307.

2. 47 CFR 15.37 is amended by adding a last sentence to paragraph (b), and adding a new paragraph (f), to read as follows:

.15.37 Transition provisions for compliance with the rules.

* * * * *

(b) * * * In addition, receivers are subject to the provisions in paragraph (f) of this section.

* * * * *

(f) The manufacture or importation of scanning receivers, and frequency converters designed or marketed for use with scanning receivers, that do not comply with the provisions of .15.121 shall cease on or before April 26, 1994. Effective April 26, 1993, the Commission will not grant equipment authorization for receivers that do not comply with the provisions of .15.121 of this part. This paragraph does not prohibit the sale or use of authorized receivers manufactured in the United States, or imported into the United States, prior to April 26, 1994.

3. 47 CFR .15.121 is added to subpart B to read as follows:

.15.121 Scanning receivers and frequency converters designed or marketed for use with scanning receivers.

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, scanning receivers, and frequency converters designed or marketed for use with scanning receivers, must be incapable of operating (tuning), or readily being altered by the user to operate, within the frequency bands allocated to the Domestic Public Cellular Radio Telecommunications Service in part 22 of this Chapter (cellular telephone bands). Receivers capable of "readily being altered by the user" but are not limited to, those for which the ability to receive transmissions in the cellular telephone bands can be added by clipping the leads of, or installing, a simple component such as a diode, resistor and/or jumper wire; replacing a plug-in semiconductor chip; or programming a semiconductor chip using special access codes or an external device, such as a personal computer. Scanning receivers, and frequency converters designed or marketed for use with scanning receivers, must also be incapable of converting digital cellular transmissions to analog voice audio.

(b) Scanning receivers, and frequency converters designed or marketed for use with scanning receivers, that are manufactured exclusively for, and marketed exclusively to, entities described in 18 U.S.C. 2512(2) are not subject to the requirements of paragraph (a) of this section.

Federal Communications Commission.

Donna R. Searcy,
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 93-9847 Filed 4-23-93; 10:58 am]
BILLING CODE 6712-01-M

Date: Wed, 28 Apr 1993 22:28:30 GMT
From: access.usask.ca!kakwa.ucs.ualberta.ca!alberta!adec23!ve6mgs!rec-radio-info@decwrl.dec.com
Subject: Final FCC regs on cellular lockout
To: ham-policy@ucsd.edu

<ARTICLE>
Date="04/27/93"
Citation="58 FR 25574"
Group="commerce"
Type="RULE"
Department="FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION"
Agency="FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION"
Subject="Radio Scanners That Receive Cellular Telephone Transmissions"
<HEADER>
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47 CFR Parts 2 and 15

[ET Docket No. 93-1; FCC 93-201]

Radio Scanners That Receive Cellular Telephone Transmissions

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Final rule.
</HEADER>
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47 CFR Parts 2 and 15

[ET Docket No. 93-1; FCC 93-201]

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EFFECTIVE DATE: April 26, 1993.

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to other cellular system users and to the Public Switched Telephone Network.

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10. Accordingly, It is ordered that under the authority contained in sections 4(i), 302 and 303 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, and the Telephone Disclosure and Dispute Resolution Act, 47 CFR parts 15 and 2 are amended as set forth below. These rules and regulations are effective upon publication in the Federal Register. It is further ordered that this proceeding is terminated.

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Authority: Sec. 4, 302, 303 and 307 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, 47 U.S.C. 154, 154(i), 302, 303, 303(r) and 307.

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.2.975 Application for notification

(a) * * *

(8) Applications for the notification of receivers contained in frequency converters designed or marketed for use with scanning receivers shall include a statement describing the methods used

to comply with the design requirements of .15.121(a) of this chapter or the marketing requirements of .15.121(b) of this chapter.

* * * * *

3. 47 CFR 2.1033 is amended by adding a new paragraph (b)(12) to read as follows:

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(b) * * *

(12) Applications for the certification of scanning receivers shall include a statement describing the methods used to comply with the design requirements of .15.121(a) of this chapter or the marketing requirements of .15.121(b) of this chapter.

* * * * *

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2. 47 CFR 15.37 is amended by adding a last sentence to paragraph (b), and adding a new paragraph (f), to read as follows:

.15.37 Transition provisions for compliance with the rules.

* * * * *

(b) * * * In addition, receivers are subject to the provisions in paragraph (f) of this section.

* * * * *

(f) The manufacture or importation of scanning receivers, and frequency converters designed or marketed for use with scanning receivers, that do not comply with the provisions of .15.121 shall cease on or before April 26, 1994. Effective April 26, 1993, the Commission will not grant equipment authorization for receivers that do not comply with the provisions of .15.121 of this part. This paragraph does not prohibit the sale or use of authorized receivers manufactured in the United States, or imported into the United States, prior to April 26, 1994.

3. 47 CFR .15.121 is added to subpart B to read as follows:

.15.121 Scanning receivers and frequency converters designed or marketed for use with scanning receivers.

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, scanning receivers, and frequency converters designed or marketed

for use with scanning receivers, must be incapable of operating (tuning), or readily being altered by the user to operate, within the frequency bands allocated to the Domestic Public Cellular Radio Telecommunications Service in part 22 of this Chapter (cellular telephone bands). Receivers capable of "readily being altered by the user" but are not limited to, those for which the ability to receive transmissions in the cellular telephone bands can be added by clipping the leads of, or installing, a simple component such as a diode, resistor and/or jumper wire; replacing a plug-in semiconductor chip; or programming a semiconductor chip using special access codes or an external device, such as a personal computer. Scanning receivers, and frequency converters designed or marketed for use with scanning receivers, must also be incapable of converting digital cellular transmissions to analog voice audio.

(b) Scanning receivers, and frequency converters designed or marketed for use with scanning receivers, that are manufactured exclusively for, and marketed exclusively to, entities described in 18 U.S.C. 2512(2) are not subject to the requirements of paragraph (a) of this section.

Federal Communications Commission.

Donna R. Searcy,
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 93-9847 Filed 4-23-93; 10:58 am]
BILLING CODE 6712-01-M
</ARTICLE>

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--
Keith McQueen, Wicat Systems Inc. , (801)224-6400 | My opinions are |
Packet: n7hmf @ nv7v.UT.USA.NA | all mine... |
Internet: keithm@wicat.com | ...so there! |

Date: 29 Apr 93 22:47:42 GMT
From: usc!howland.reston.ans.net!darwin.sura.net!dtix.dt.navy.mil!oasys!salt@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: MARS operators and coded messages (was Re: MARS)
To: ham-policy@ucsd.edu

And in the realm of (probably) unintentional "code" the many amateurs in familys who refer to 'channel 6' because all their radios have the same frequencies in memory? Illegal? No, because the principal motivation is not to obscure meaning ... dv

---

Date: Thu, 29 Apr 1993 22:53:04 GMT
From: dog.ee.lbl.gov!overload.lbl.gov!agate!howland.reston.ans.net!gatech!emory!
kd4nc!n4tii@network.UCSD.EDU
To: ham-policy@ucsd.edu

References <1993Apr29.075831@IASTATE.EDU>, <1roojaINN9gs@zephyr.ens.tek.com>,
<C695qC.D3A@odin.corp.sgi.com>
Subject : Re: MARS operators and coded messages (was Re: MARS)

jerryb@jerber.sandiego.sgi.com (Jerry Bransford) writes:

>In article <1roojaINN9gs@zephyr.ens.tek.com>, ronk@cascade.ens.tek.com (Ron
>Kirkpatrick) writes:
>|> Ok, so they didn't tell you the frequency they were talking about. Does
>|> that
>|> mean that anytime someone gets on the ham frequencies and says:
>|>
>|>   "Let's go to xyz repeater." or
>|>   "Let's go simplex." or
>|>   "I'll meet you on channel 16." (Marine or CB) or
>|>   "I'll meet you at the usual stop." (Time to eat.)
>|>   (Ok, so I'm getting a little far a field here. I'm just trying to
>|> make a
>|>   point.)
>|>
>|> They are talking in 'code'? NO WAY!
>|>
>|> Now let's get on with life.
>|>
>|> --
>|> Ron Kirkpatrick N7RFA/BF151/AFA5HZ (HAM/CAP/MARS)
>|> News Administrator/Postmaster
>|> Tektronix, Inc
>|> 503-627-6707

>Right on!! To those who CAN'T STAND not knowing all the CAP/MARS, etc
>frequencies, CTCSS tones, etc. etc. GET A LIFE!!

Really... it's not as big a deal as it seems...a code or cipher meant
to OBSCURE MEANING is what aprt 97 is about... ther codes for freq designators
on MARS I think are to make freq. mangement better...not to obscure....
Plus...I think that national security and what not fall in there...

Some people like stirring up stuff that really don't need to be stirred up.

Example of a code or cipher meant to obscure meaning: The cow is in the chair.
Meaning: Honey, I'm home!   That's a CODE or CIPHER....

Oh well..enough of my nonsense.

John Reed
Communications Officer, Group 2 Georgia Wing CAP
Criminal Justice Major, N. Georgia College, C/O 93 (YEAH!)
And all around nice guy.... ooopss callsign list:
N4TII - REDSTAR 207 - AFA2FH
 HAM   CAP   A.F.MARS

Internet: n4tii%kd4nc.uucp@gatech.edu
  packet: n4tii@wa4bro.#atlga.ga.usa
CAP ax25: ga0207@ga0356.gawg.ser.cap.gov

>--
>~~~~~~
>Jerry Bransford

>~~~~~~

Date: 29 Apr 1993 23:25:46 -0400
From: umcc!not-for-mail@uunet.uu.net
To: ham-policy@ucsd.edu

References <1rg1cfINN11t@cronkite.cisco.com>, <1993Apr26.210644.168445@locus.com>,
<1993Apr27.215336.18753@kd4nc.uucp>
Subject : Re: MARS operators and coded messages (was Re: MARS)

In article <1993Apr27.215336.18753@kd4nc.uucp> n4tii@kd4nc.uucp (John Reed)
writes:
>
> *Sorry, I don't know this editor that well.....anyway...I'm in Air Force
>MARS and no we do not discuss radio frequencies on the air. We refer to
>all the frequencies in the form of a designator.
>The reason why we do this is for national security. And, yes, it is to
>obscure the meaning of the transmission...the casual listener does not

   Saying "Request you QSY to circuit CHARLIE ALPHA" does not obscure the
meaning of the transmission. It just may (or may not) stump some monitors
as to what freq matches channel CHARLIE ALPHA.

>need to know everything MARS does. In the interest of national security,

>in time of war or something, if sensitive traffic was being routed thru
>MARS, we don't want "Charlie" following us across the band.

That logic is rather pathetic (but rather typical). 'Sensitive' traffic should be encrypted or encoded. It is stupid to just hope that you're using a frequency that unauthorized stations don't know about.

I've used MARS in the past, and agree that they provide a tremendous public service. However, I've met some MARS affiliate operators who --to put it nicely-- overemphasize their national security role, and even go so far as to say that they have access to classified material, such as MARS freqs!

Let's see if I understand this correctly. In some cases, MARS might be transmitting 'sensitive' information over (non-secure) radio circuits, & doesn't want unauthorized stations (SWLs, GRU, etc.) to compromise the data. MARS uses channel designators because they know that unauthorized stations monitor their HF circuits.

Did I miss something?

As far as I know, the only thing classified about MARS stations are the locations of stations whose AFMARS callsign suffix starts (or ends, I can't recall) with an X.

Using channel-designators for BREVITY reasons, on the other hand, makes sense.

>
>BTW, I'll deny those two freqs you had listed...they're not Air Force MARS.
>
Information USAF MARS HQ sent me back when I was a kid indicate that their standard VHF repeater pair is 142.15(input)/143.45(output), & 143.95MHz simplex. AFMARS also has access to 49.980MHz.

>John
>
>AFA2FH N4TII

--
Tim Tyler Internet: tim@ais.org MCI Mail: 442-5735 GEnie: T.Tyler5
P.O. Box 443 C$erve: 72571,1005 DDN: Tyler@Dockmaster.ncsc.mil
Ypsilanti MI Packet: KA8VIR @WB8ZPN.#SEMI.MI.USA.NA

48197

Date: Thu, 29 Apr 1993 22:43:29 GMT
From: dog.ee.lbl.gov!overload.lbl.gov!agate!howland.reston.ans.net!gatech!emory!kd4nc!n4tii@network.UCSD.EDU
To: ham-policy@ucsd.edu

References <1993Apr26.210644.168445@locus.com>, <1993Apr27.215336.18753@kd4nc.uucp>, <1993Apr28.154905.107732@locus.com>@
Subject : Re: MARS operators and coded messages (was Re: MARS)

dana@atlas.la.locus.com (Dana H. Myers) writes:

>In article <1993Apr27.215336.18753@kd4nc.uucp> n4tii@kd4nc.uucp (John Reed) writes:
>>
>>Sorry, I don't know this editor that well.....anyway...I'm in Air Force
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>>all the frequencies in the form of a designator.
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>>obscure the meaning of the transmission...the casual listener does not
>>need to know everything MARS does. In the interest of national security,
>>in time of war or something, if sensitive traffic was being routed thru
>>MARS, we don't want "Charlie" following us across the band.

>Part 97 prohibits the use of codes and ciphers to obscure the meaning
>of transmissions on amateur frequencies. If hams who happen to be MARS
>operators are using amateur frequencies, they must abide by the amateur
>rules in Part 97. This means that the use of designators to obscure
>the meaning of your messages is clearly illegal. What MARS ops do on
>non-amateur frequencies is not an issue.

You are correct....but MARS operations on MARS freqs do NOT come over part 97.....so Part 97 has no force outside the ham bands... However, I do not see violation at all if I am on Ham bands and I tell my MARS buddy to go to MARS FM or go over to 2s1 a minute....   2s1 (in SE USA) is what the net is called.... the freq designator is something else... but I am not discouraging or ciphering my transmissions when I move him there... When I say, "Go to 2s1, Joe" that is not a cipher.... Also, when I tell my buddy to "Go over to the CAP repeater" it is not a cipher... I don't have to say "Go over to 148.150" or something.... It is not meant to "obscure" the meaning.... when you are watching tv and want to tell a man on the radio to look at a certain station do you tell him to "Go to 54 Mhz VSB 4.5 Mhz audio subcarrier!" or do you tell him to go to TV CH2?

It makes perfect sense...

This argument is useless....MARS is not a part 97 discussion...MARS is MARS.

John Reed
n4tii%kd4nc.uucp@gatech.edu

>--
> * Dana H. Myers KK6JQ | Views expressed here are
     *
> * (310) 337-5136 | mine and do not necessarily
     *
> * dana@locus.com DoD #466 | reflect those of my employer
     *
> * This Extra supports the abolition of the 13 and 20 WPM tests *

Date: Fri, 30 Apr 1993 05:18:15 GMT
From: usc!howland.reston.ans.net!europa.eng.gtefsd.com!emory!news-
feed-1.peachnet.edu!umn.edu!csus.edu!netcom.com!crisp@network.UCSD.EDU
To: ham-policy@ucsd.edu

References <C695qC.D3A@odin.corp.sgi.com>, <1993Apr29.225304.6651@kd4nc.uucp>,
<strnlghtC69z4y.4yn@netcom.com>umn.e
Subject : Mr. Sternlight graces our presence! (was MARS operators etc)

In article <strnlghtC69z4y.4yn@netcom.com> strnlght@netcom.com (David Sternlight)
writes:
>>>Right on!! To those who CAN'T STAND not knowing all the CAP/MARS, etc
>>>frequencies, CTCSS tones, etc. etc. GET A LIFE!!
>
>Last night at Paramount Studios I saw a rough final cut of the movie
>"Sliver" coming out in a week or two. It gives new meaning to the phrase
>"Get a life." and I think you will enjoy it a lot, if you can keep from
>being distracted by the very erotic bits. Or maybe because of those bits :-)

My gosh! I don't know if any of you knew this or not, but we have a first class
celebrity in our midst. Mr. Sternlight is very well known on the net especially
in the sci.crypt and other crypto newsgroups as the "PGP spoiler". It seems
that Mr. Sternlight takes the time to search for that infernal program PGP
on every server on the net that provides files and then sends serious sounding
warnings to the sysadmins of those machines advising them of the consequences
of having said program on their machines.

Mr. Sternlight has apparently become a self appointed patent infringement
prosecutor, judge, and jury in his relentless quest for snuffing out the
life from that excellent piece of guerillaware, PGP2.2.

I don't know how many of you are aware of what PGP2.2 is or what it offers, so I will say a few brief words.

PGP2.2 implements the RSA algorithm for public key/private key encryption in a very user friendly yet effective manner. Apparently our government provided funding to academic researchers to develop this technology during the 1970s and due to some incomprehensible bureaucratic finnagling a private corporation, Public Key Partners of Redwood City, California has now claimed the commercial exploitation rights to this very valuable technology.

Several net.freedom folks (Primarily a Mr. Philip Zimmermann) have decided that they disagree with this technology development being funded by our government (read that YOUR tax dollars, Americans!) and then having the patent rights to this being monopolized by the good folks at Public Key Partners. As a result, Mr. Zimmermann has very generously provided this wonderful software to the public domain for free.

Mr. Sternlight has taken on the fight to suppress this software as his personal crusade and is doing his best to make sure that you, netlanders, are denied access to the use of something that your tax dollars (provided you are an American taxpayer) paid to have developed. He has been the target of many very nasty flame wars in other newsgroups and has done an excellent job of defending himself in a manner befitting the best of the criminal defense lawyers.

It is truly an honor to be graced by his presence in such a humble newsgroup as ours. So I encourage each and every one of you to let Mr. Sternlight (strnlght@netcom.com) know how much you appreciate his efforts at protecting us from infringing a patent that we paid to have developed.

In case you are interested in getting a copy of PGP 2.2 you might try running archie (something like: archie -s PGP > pgp.list &) and looking through the file pgp.list when you get the indication that archie has finished, or you may like to look on nic.funet.fi (I forgot exactly where) and get your very own copy.

But be careful to not export it from the US as EXPORTATION of crypto anything is a violation of US Federal Law (a criminal offense). To my knowledge *importation* is not illegal. And of course it is a crime to infringe a patent too. However it must be determined by litigation whether an infringement has occurred and if so, if the patent is a *valid* patent. Apparently Mr. Sternlight has lost sight of this fact.

I hope you have found this enlightening and informative.

--
Richard Crisp Cupertino, Ca. crisp@netcom.com

(415) 903-3832 wk (408) 253 4541 fax
"It is a good thing that we do not get as much government as we pay for"
-Will Rogers

-----BEGIN PGP PUBLIC KEY BLOCK-----
Version: 2.2

mQCPAiuwwlwAAAED+QHsLuGp22fW2LGs/CE6AEb2ak49SqnJtH6WEYeq/owf/EkF
qYV2rX4t8XFjXuLfpmObgqyc7UvYnlrlreWDcHA7+gDxCJMNLzzKfy7aeUHX/MNF
JhJ94MHH6FSgdxm1xlzUOHAaZ0+uFHc2kdU89EgyN5vjFP6mtO/Xjh6GQrYtABEB
AAG0I1JpY2hhcmQgRC4gQ3Jpc3AgPGNyaXNwQG5ldGNvbS5jb20+
=DF3M
-----END PGP PUBLIC KEY BLOCK-----

Date: Fri, 30 Apr 1993 02:34:09 GMT
From: netcomsv!netcom.com!strnlght@decwrl.dec.com
To: ham-policy@ucsd.edu

References <1roojaINN9gs@zephyr.ens.tek.com>, <C695qC.D3A@odin.corp.sgi.com>,
<1993Apr29.225304.6651@kd4nc.uucp>ı
Subject : Re: MARS operators and coded messages (was Re: MARS)

>>Right on!! To those who CAN'T STAND not knowing all the CAP/MARS, etc
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being distracted by the very erotic bits. Or maybe because of those bits :-)

David

--
David Sternlight

End of Ham-Policy Digest V93 #121
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